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A Growing Sentiment.

Every day now brings an expression from some prominent public man on the subject of the national defense. Yesterday Mr. Clark of Missouri was quoted. Today former Representative Watson of Indiana is quoted. The former is a democrat, and will be Speaker of the next House. The latter is a republican, and has just announced for the United States Senate. Their views are much alike.

Mr. Clark wants the country put in a state of preparedness without incurring an enormous financial obligation. As he puts it, he would not bankrupt the government in building battleships. This is the way Mr. Watson puts it:

"Now, I do not believe that we should enormously tax our people to build a great navy or a vast military establishment simply to outrank other nations in this regard, but I do believe that, while the present warlike spirit of the age is upon us and threatens the peace of the world and the existence of nations, it is the very acme of stupidity for us to remain utterly indifferent to these manifest conditions or unprepared for conflict in the face of this exigent necessity."

These men can get together on a program which will meet the need of the government in this matter. Each has been instructed by the great war. Each sees the duty of Congress to the country. Neither speaks as a partisan, while both are partisans. Neither would burden the country unduly with taxes.

Fortunately, what is necessary can be supplied without imposing such a burden. The sum is not to be put in a lump into a single year, or a single Congress, appropriations. We are to attain our end by degrees, advancing with the speed the developments suggest. What is now of greatest importance is to agree on a policy, and commit ourselves by making a substantial beginning.

The pacifists would have the public believe that this movement is for the benefit of armor plants, powder mills and gun factories; for the promotion of soldiers and sailors already in commission, and for a large increase in the number for swagging purposes; that out of the swagging great peril will issue, and war with some nation be precipitated.

In other words, let us remain unprepared for war, and our helplessness will appeal to the pity and forbearance of the outside world. Nations of military strength and ambitious plans will be ashamed to take advantage of one which by its unguarded condition seems to compliment them so highly. Their sense of mercy will be too strong for their might and prowess, and we shall escape through our display of meekness.

We shall not try that game. Militarists are not yet in control of American affairs, however much those of that turn of heart and mind may bestir themselves.

Reports of Zeppelin raids convey an impression that the big airships have a peculiar though rather useless facility in selecting women and children as objects of attack.

The man behind the gun has to have some share of support from the financier who negotiates the war loans.

Ambassador Dumba was careless in not equipping his activities with preparedness for explanation.

The British Forces.

In the house of commons yesterday Prime Minister Asquith gave some explanations of the British cost of war and prospective needs, and in the course of his statement announced that nearly 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the army and navy since the war began. This does not mean, however, that 3,000,000 men are now in the field under British colors or in training camps in England, for a certain percentage of this number will be found in the fleet, while, according to an official announcement made day before yesterday, British war casualties up to August 21 were in the army alone 381,983 officers and men. Of these nearly 252,000 were wounded, some of whom have probably returned to the ranks.

Kitchener in his statement to the house of lords indicates that the total of field forces in France has been materially increased, so that the British have been able to take charge of seventeen miles more of the front than before, relieving the French to that extent.

Naturally the first question aroused by these disclosures regarding the British field strength is whether a general offensive by the allies in the west is likely in the near future. There is nothing specifically indicative of such a change of policy. It is certain that an offensive movement would entail tremendous losses, for the Germans have "dug themselves in" thoroughly and effectively. Yet this would seem to be the time for a general advance, while the German armies are chiefly engaged in the east. Kitchener said yesterday that in his judgment the Germans had shot their bolt against Russia. Just when they will be able to remit their offensive actions in the east and turn back to the west is problematical. They have already pushed the czar's forces far into the interior, but not far enough to permit a suspension of aggression, unless they can trench on a favorable line and hold back the Russian force which is expected later to gather force.

Perkins and the Constitution.

Elihu Root asked George W. Perkins to lend his name to an appeal to the voters of New York in behalf of the ratification of the new constitution, and received the following reply:

"As at present informed, I regard the result of the convention's deliberations as unsatisfactory, and until I know more about the constitution and whether it is to be submitted in whole or by sections I cannot say what my attitude will be. Furthermore, assuming that some of the dozen men referred to will be present republican leaders, I should be obliged in any event to decline, for under no circumstances would I associate my name with some of those men—for instance, the republican floor leader of the convention recently on the floor of the convention thanked Mr. Barnes for what he termed 'that magnificent fight which he (Mr. Barnes) conducted three years ago, which laid the American people under everlasting obligation to him.' That utterance, of course, is a formal endorsement three years after the event of Mr. Barnes' participation in the theft of the republican nomination of 1912, an act not only grossly immoral, but wholly responsible for the existence of the present national administration."

Here is an argument as inconclusive as that which takes place in the trees in summer. "Katy did, Katy didn't."

The republicans have always felt, and still feel, justified in their action at Chicago in 1912. Mr. Root told Mr. Taft upon returning from the convention that his, Taft's, nomination was as free from taint as any that had ever been made. Mr. Root had presided over the convention, and knew the whole story of the proceedings. He was then, as now, one of the first men in the country, experienced in political affairs, and a safe adviser. This opinion of his has always been, and still is, the basis of the charge that Mr. Roosevelt bolted without just cause, and thus made himself responsible for the election of the democratic ticket.

The Perkins opinion challenges this, charges that Mr. Roosevelt was robbed, and therefore justified in the step he took. Had there been no bolt, there would have been no bolt. Ergo, the robbers were responsible for the election of the democratic ticket.

How many of the bull moosers who have returned to the republican party still question the integrity of Mr. Taft's Chicago credentials it is not important to inquire. Such as do have evidently subordinated that matter to other matters. They have turned from 1912 to 1916. They see a democratic administration in power which they do not like; and their chief concern is about putting it out of power. They want to make themselves useful to that end. Hence their resumption of affiliations with the party to whose policies in general they have never ceased to subscribe, and which at present holds out the only hope of the realization of their desires.

How much longer Mr. Perkins will remain out of the republican fold is a question. He may come into camp before the next national convention, and thus have a voice in the nomination, or he may come in later. But come in he will some time before election day is the general expectation. Bull moosery as a national force is dead, and Mr. Perkins does not endorse a single thing of a domestic character the Wilson administration has done.

Statistics show that America's merchant marine is second to that of Great Britain. But it is a long second.

A man may refrain from expressing himself in heated oratory without being considered a mollycoddle.

A strike, once regarded as a local, is now regarded as an international complication.

The Turks' Difficult Situation.

Several dispatches have been received recently indicating that the long maintained deadlock on the Gallipoli peninsula may soon be broken as a result of reinforcements to the allies and the depletion of the Turkish forces and the lack of Turkish munitions. No engagements of note have been lately reported, and the suggestion is advanced in the cablegrams that the allies are preparing for a rush that will carry them over the Turkish lines and give them com-

mand of the roads that lead to the narrow, where the supreme battle for the control of this area will occur. There is evidence that the Turks are not receiving munitions from Germany in the volume needed and expected. Dissatisfaction has been expressed lately on the score of the lack of German co-operation, which, in turn, is largely due to the obstruction of free traffic interposed by Rumania. There is no other way to get supplies from Teutonic territory into Turkey than by crossing some portion of Rumania or Serbia, and in any case Bulgaria stands as an obstacle, which, however, in the present state of the diplomatic negotiations is not difficult to overcome. If Rumania were willing to allow supply shipments to pass, Bulgaria doubtless would be also. It has been suggested that the Austrians may make a desperate endeavor to conquer the comparatively narrow strip of Serbia that lies opposite Rumania across the Danube, thus giving a route into Bulgaria. But this is a mountainous region with no railroads, and in order to secure transportation it would be necessary to continue the conquest of Serbia southward to Nish. This would be an operation of extreme difficulty. Turkey is virtually isolated as a consequence of these conditions, and is apparently unable to furnish its own supplies in the volume required by the desperate fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula. In prospect, therefore, that the Turks may find themselves in relatively the same position that the Russians were during the German drive through Poland, though with much less space for retreat without yielding Constantinople and the control of the Dardanelles, the objects of the allied attack.

Good opinions of the work of the New York constitutional convention are expressed by Mr. Root. His attitude cannot be attributed entirely to pride of authorship.

England does not regard a German ambassador to America as sufficient identified with munitions of war to warrant torpedoing the ship that carries him.

Citizens who participated in the Frank tragedy still refuse to claim personal credit for what they insist was a praiseworthy action.

It would surprise the builders of the Arabic to learn what a formidable craft it turned out to be in German estimation.

In retreating from a position German diplomacy shows something of the reluctance that distinguishes the Russian army.

Periods of silence are often indulged in by Col. Roosevelt, but never until he has said precisely what was on his mind.

Cotton experts foresee an enormous demand when the war is over. It seems a long time to wait.

Austria manages to participate in the complications more conspicuously than in the victories.

In getting along toward a stable government Carranza claims control without much speed.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Authenticity Demanded.

"Have you read Shakespeare?" "No," replied Mrs. Cunnor. "I understand there is a great deal of doubt about those writings, and I make it a rule never to pay any attention to anonymous communications."

"De man dat kin own right up dat he needs advice," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty liable to have sense enough to think it up foh hisself."

The Object of Conquest.

A warning monarch says he'll be the world's humane protector; Yet we suspect he hopes to be The champion tax collector.

His Turn Coming.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to give you a chafing dish for a birthday present."

"What for? I can't cook."

"I know it. But I want you to see how it feels to be criticised when you are trying to learn."

Not to Be Thought Of.

"I understand that you are in favor of reviving the torchlight procession as a campaign demonstration."

"It's a malicious slander," replied Senator Sorghum. "I never said anything of the kind."

"Then you disapprove of the idea?"

"It's most impractical. Women are going to exercise a heap of influence in politics and no woman would swing a vote to a candidate responsible for sending her husband home saturated with stale kerosene."

Statues in the Park.

If statues in the park could eat, Or go to see a show, Or have the hours with joy replete That common creatures know, Instead of standing still there In motionless array, To rust or crumble in the air, Where throughs in careless stray; If statues in the park could dance And find reward at last For men who bravely took a chance Oh, then some reason I could see For toil from morn till dark To gather fame and strive to be A statue in the park.

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do not relieve you, see a physician, because no other home remedy will. Sold only by us, 10 cents.

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Tonsils Cause Many Diseases

THERE are a great many diseases caused by infected tonsils. This is so because of the position of these organs and the tissue of which they are made. How they cause rheumatism, asthma and other human ills is carefully described by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers in the next Sunday Magazine of

The Sunday Star

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

THE ANNUAL SUMMER SALE OF FURS ends with the closing of the store Saturday of this week, and then the regular season's prices will prevail, the summer reductions being discontinued. Rapidly increasing prices and the great demand for furs reported from all sources, suggests the advisability of making your selections NOW.

The Great Savings of Remnant Day.

As much as we talk of the wonderful values of our Remnant Days there are still many who seem to be unfamiliar with the economies that are possible and the genuine savings afforded. To all of these and to any one we say read today's advertisement and note the greatness of the reductions. All summer goods of any nature whatsoever must be closed out—and the reductions should be great enough to accomplish our purpose quickly and well. There is something wearable or useful for every member of the family.

Friday Special in Men's Cotton Socks.

35 dozen pairs Men's Light-weight Cotton Socks, in plain black and black with Oxford gray soles. These socks are woven with triple heels and toes and double soles, but are subject to slight imperfections, such as uneven stitches, but absolutely free from thread breaks; sizes 9 1/2 to 11 1/2.

6 pairs for 75c.

Woven to sell at 25c pair.

Also 5 dozen Men's Fancy Four-in-Hand Silk Ties, in good assortment of colors; 25c each. Were 50c.

1 dozen Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled; 2 for 25c. Were 12 1/2c and 18c.

10 Men's White Sport Shirts, sizes 17 and 17 1/2. Special price, \$1.00 each.

3 Men's Colored Madras Necktie Shirts, sizes 15, 16 and 18; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

3 White Madras Shirts, size 17 1/2; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

Main floor, F street.

Men's Clothing Department.

50 Suits, men's and young men's models in plain blue, serges, browns, greys, greens and blue checks, and in many other patterns, made to order. There are sizes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40 regulars and 42 and 44 stouts; \$15.50 each. Were up to \$20.00.

20 pairs Serge Sport Trousers, in neat striped patterns; all silk sewed off bottoms; sizes 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33; \$2.50 each. Were \$5.00.

4 Palm Beach Shirts, sizes 14 and 16 stouts; \$3.35 each. Were \$5.00.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Friday Clearance of Men's Oxfords, \$1.00 Pair.

We have about 20 pairs of Men's Tan Oxfords of the \$4.00 and \$5.00 grade, which we are going to close out at \$1.00 pair. For those who can be fitted the saving is unusual. Sizes 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 AA; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 A; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 B; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 C; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 D; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 E; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 F; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 G; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 H; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 I; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 J; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 K; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 L; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 M; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 N; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 O; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 P; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 Q; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 R; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 S; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 T; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 U; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 V; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 W; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 X; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 Y; 7 1/2 and 8 1/2 Z.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Department of Boys' Wear.

14 D. B. Blue Serge Suits, made of the very highest grade all-wool materials, both self-striped and plain; fast colors. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Were \$15.50 to \$22.50.

57 Boys' Russian and Sailor Blouses, Wash Suits, plain white, fancy stripes and plain colors, in linen, red, calatene, chambray and other good fabrics; sizes 2 1/2 to 10 years.

85c each. Formerly \$1.50 to \$3.50.

4 dozen Boys' Blouses of woven material, in plain white, blue, green and striped effects, attached collars; sizes 7 to 12 years only.

45c each. Were \$1.00.

30 Boys' Golf Shirts, sizes 10 to 16 years.

25c each. Were 50c.

6 dozen Silk Neckties, plain colors and assorted patterns.

2 for 25c. Were 25c each.

3 dozen girls' Flannellette Pajamas, size 4 years only.

25c each. Were \$1.00.

3 dozen suits One-piece Pajamas, in silk and linen material of very desirable patterns; sizes 10, 12 and 14 years.

85c each. Were \$1.50.

2 dozen Boys' Laundered Shirts, size 12 and 14 years; slightly soiled from use.

25c each. Were \$1.00.

Third floor, Eleventh street.

Friday Special in Women's Handkerchiefs.

We offer for Friday a special assortment of Women's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, which are very desirable for young women's school use.

Special price, 50c half dozen; \$1.00 dozen.

Main floor, center.

Friday Special in Women's Silk Hose.

25 dozen pairs Women's Pure Silk Hose, in black, white and a good assortment of plain and fancy colors. These hose were woven to sell regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 pair, but because of slight irregularities occasioned by the weaving machine we are offering them at the

Special price, \$1.00 pair.

And the following:

27 pairs Women's Tan Cotton Hose, mended; sizes 8 and 10; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

32 pairs Women's Black Tulle Hose, mended; sizes 8 and 10; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

15 Women's Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, high neck, with satin; slightly faded; \$3.50. Were \$5.00.

17 Women's Plain Gaiter Cotton Vests, high neck and long sleeves; sizes 28, 30, 32, 34 and 40; 25c each. Were 50c.

Main floor, G street.

Knit Underwear Dept.

11 Women's Jersey Ribbed Cotton Combination Suits, in black, white and navy blue; sizes 8 and 10; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

32 pairs Women's Black Tulle Hose, mended; sizes 8 and 10; \$1.00 each. Were \$1.50.

15 Women's Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, high neck, with satin; slightly faded; \$3.50. Were \$5.00.

17 Women's Plain Gaiter Cotton Vests, high neck and long sleeves; sizes 28, 30, 32, 34 and 40; 25c each. Were 50c.

Main floor, G street.

Traveling Goods Dept.

18-inch Black Leather Bag, \$3.35. Was \$5.00.

18-inch Black Bag, slightly imperfect; \$5.95. Was \$10.00.

17-inch Sole Leather Bag, \$7.75. Was \$10.00.

15-inch Bag, \$5.50. Was \$11.50.

18-inch Black Pileskin Bag, \$10.00. Was \$15.00.

19-inch Sole Leather Bag, \$14.50. Was \$18.00.

Fourth floor, Tenth street.

Sweater Department.

1 Emerald Green Sweater, with shawl collar and shawl; slightly faded; size 38; \$4.00. Was \$5.00.

1 Green Sweater, ve neck and belt; slightly faded; size 38; \$4.00. Was \$5.00.

1 Gold Sweater, ve neck and belt; size 40; \$10.00. Was \$15.00.

1 Two-tone Sweater, in orange and white; shawl collar and belt; size 38; \$10.00. Was \$15.00.

1 Two-tone Sweater, in red and black; size 38; ve neck; size 38; \$10.00. Was \$15.00.